

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

County Seat Matters of Present Interest.

AN INFANT INDUSTRY AT CRESTON

Quantities of Vegetables Used—The Canning Factory Consumes Thousands of Bushels of Cucumbers and Tomatoes and 769 Tons of Cabbages in One Year.

CANTON, Feb. 19.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment, Thursday afternoon, in the case of Ohio vs. William Ward. Ward was charged with assaulting Miss Loretta Kress in North Cleveland avenue on October 20 and attempting to steal her purse. Alexander Harper and Joseph Welsh, charged with robbery, are being tried today. The case of Ohio vs. Lucy Harkey Adams, who was indicted for practicing medicine without authority, will not be heard until Tuesday of next week.

Benjamin F. Fetrow began action in court, on Thursday afternoon, against Joseph B. Slayman and others to secure a dissolution of partnership. In 1894 they engaged jointly in the sale of farm machinery and implements, each agreeing to bear his share of debts of the company. The business did not prosper, it is alleged, under Mr. Slayman's management and the company became involved to the extent of \$1,764. The plaintiff, Mr. Fetrow, avers that he paid out \$1,368 of his own personal money to liquidate claims and that debts to the extent of \$1,400 yet exist. He prays the court to appoint a receiver, and to enjoin J. B. Slayman from disposing of any of the company's property pending the final hearing. Judge McCarty promptly granted the injunction and named Daniel Shetler as receiver.

There will be no court on Monday—Washington's birthday. Thirteen cases are included in the assignment for next week to Judge McCarty, and among the number are four actions for divorce.

The bonds of the assignees of Caroline Freeze, of Plain township, and Wm. H. Stahl, of Navarre, have been filed and approved. In the assignment of Aaron Best, of Canton, the final account and resignation of the assignees have been filed and accepted. The will of Francis Burns, of Canton, has been filed and approved. Proceedings of the executor in the estate of Eliza B. Galbreath, of Canton, on distribution of real estate have been approved. In the assignment of the Standard Paving Brick Co., of Canton, priorities of liens have been determined and distribution of funds ordered, to which the defendants, Poyer & Son, the Miller Hardware Company except. Appeal bonds have been filed and approved.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Albert Hamilton and Edith Welker, of East Greenville; Jacob B. Hoover and Anna Gaskill, of Alliance, and Thomas F. Muffy and Mary Randolph, of Paris. CANTON, Feb. 18.—Wm. Martin, of Canton, and formerly of Leesville, was tried Wednesday, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, having robbed Greenwald's saloon. This morning the case of Ohio vs. Wm. Ward was begun. Ward was indicted on a charge of assault with intent to rob. He attacked a young lady on North Cleveland avenue.

Circuit court was adjourned Wednesday afternoon until Friday morning, on account of the death of Judge Douglass's child. Judges Pomeroy and Adams left for Mansfield, Wednesday evening, to be present at the funeral.

Lawyers Thayer, Webber & Thayer, representing the defense in the case of the Stark county commissioners vs. Jesse Slough and others, filed a demurrer this morning. Their allegations are that the commissioners have not the legal capacity to sue, and that the petition does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

In the assignment of Caroline Ruchti, of Canton, a petition has been filed to sell land in Tuscarawas county. A decree has been taken ordering distribution of decedent's real estate in the estate of Eliza C. Galbreath, of Canton. The first partial account has been filed by the guardian of the Casterton heirs, of Canton. Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estates of Wm. F. Hershey, of Plain township, and Frank Eggensweiler, of Perry township. A final account has been filed in the estate of John Spangler, of Canton. Mary M. Markling has been appointed guardian of Laura E. Markling and others, of Canton. In the estate of James Bayless, of Massillon, inventory and appraisement of the firm of Bayless & Berlin.

Marriage licenses have been granted to John C. Gregg and Birdie I. Swihart, of West Brookfield; Thomas D. Dailey and Nora O. Rohn, of Navarre.

Lots of Coal Going Out.

The coal output at the Massillon district mines located on the W. & L. E. railway, has increased daily since the miners resumed work. Two mines, Howells No. 2 and Pocock No. 2, loaded 36 cars on Wednesday. Operations at the Kramse mine were suspended yesterday to permit the employees to attend the funeral of the father of one of their fellow workmen. But a few cars were loaded at the Minglewood mine for the Pennsylvania Company. The Western Ohio mine is still idle.

SMAUL FOUND GUILTY.

The Mayor Disposes of One Case to Make Way for Joseph Houser.

In the case of the Patagonia citizens Thursday afternoon, Mayor Schott found evidence against Franz Smaul, the other defendant being quite innocent. Mr. Smaul then changed his plea to guilty and was assessed the costs, \$10.10. The men were accused with having assaulted Stanislaus Krueger.

Policeman Getz, also humane officer, discovered that Joseph Houser, who lives in the country, had tortured his horse in many ways, on one occasion allowing it to go fifteen hours without food or drink. Thursday afternoon he brought him before Mayor Schott, and pleading guilty to the charge, was fined five dollars and costs.

BUSINESS PICKING UP.

Prospects are Bright for Better Days.

SO ALL COMMERCIAL MEN SAY.

The Leading Hotels Crowded With Traveling Men Who Say That Local Buying Orders are Plentiful and All the Signs of the Times Very Cheerful.

Prospects for a general revival of business this spring are unusually good. At least that is the opinion of the majority of the commercial men who are now flocking to the city. The local hotels have been crowded for several days, and the number of arrivals has increased almost daily for weeks. At the Conrad on Wednesday 135 dinners were served, and last night every room at the Sailer was occupied and arrivals on late trains necessitated the preparation of extra beds. Merchants who have delayed making purchases for months are now displaying a willingness to stock up, their confidence having been restored, no doubt, by the indications of better times.

Mr. S. R. Weirich, representing Warthorst & Co., has just come in from a trip to Pittsburgh, where he visited all the big iron and steel firms. He says that they are all planning for a good season's business, and that in consequence the demand for Massillon stone, brick and sand is certain to be good.

There were 42 cars of coal loaded today at the Massillon district mines located on the W. & L. E. railway. The output at the Pocock No. 2 mine for the week ending was 24 cars, Howells No. 2, 10 cars, Kramse, 8 cars and one at the Minglewood mine. The greater part of the coal mined at Minglewood is handled by the Pennsylvania company.

The employees of the W. & L. E. railway received their December pay today. The checks arrived from Toledo at one o'clock.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

CRESTON'S CANNING FACTORY.

CRESTON, Feb. 19.—During the past season the vegetable factory at Creston worked up 37,866 bushels of cucumbers, over 10,000 bushels of tomatoes, and 769 tons of cabbages. The work was carried on day and night continuously, from the beginning to the close of the season. These vegetables were raised around Creston, besides which were grown thousands of bushels of onions and celery almost without end, giving employment to hundreds of busy hands, men, women and children. In this busy little town there has not been one appeal for charity this winter, no calling on the township trustees for assistance. It is an industrious, self-supporting, self-respecting community of Americans.

A ROMANTIC WEDDING.

CANAL FULTON, Feb. 19.—At the G. A. R. encampment held in Louisville, Ky., George E. Miller, a lonely Medina widower, aged 67, and a man of substance, met S. M. Buckmaster, of Canal Fulton. Mr. Miller agreed to reward Mr. Buckmaster liberally if the latter would look up a likely wife for him. Mr. Buckmaster selected Mrs. Sarah Rhoades and the wedding has just taken place. Mr. Buckmaster is now looking for a fine fat male as a reward of merit.

WEST BROOKFIELD LETTER.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Feb. 20.—George Borell and family, who have been visiting relatives in Crestline for several weeks, are home again.

The social held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Levers on Wednesday evening was a success. The attendance was large and the programme very entertaining.

The Miller mine on Howells avenue is worked out and closed down.

Lewis Y. McClure, of Wooster, O., recommends Wright's Celery Compound.

Wooster, O., Jan. 20, 1897.

"To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O.: Dear Sir—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Compound from Geo. J. Krieger, druggist, and used them for constipation and inflammatory rheumatism. They cured me and made me well and sound in three weeks. Since that time I have been working at my trade of roofer and have had no further attacks. The medicine is the best I have used, and I can recommend it with a clear conscience to any suffering person. Yours very truly, 'Lewis Y. McClure'."

Sold by all druggists. Price 50c. and \$1 per box. Call at drug store for free sample.

It's cheap. The adulterated kind sold by cheap dealers. Beware of cheap imitations. Buy the genuine. The genuine is sold by all druggists.

NOTICE TO REPUBLICANS

The Primary Election to Take Place March 20.

HOW TO BE A CANDIDATE.

Electors Desiring to Run for Offices Shall Hand Their Names to Members of the Central Committee On or Before Noon of Saturday, March 13th.

At a meeting of the Stark County Republican Executive Committee, held at Canton, Thursday, Feb. 11, it was decided that the Republican primaries for the spring elections shall be held on Saturday, March 20th, throughout the county. Pursuant to notice of said action, received from the chairman of the county committee, a meeting of the Massillon Republican Central Committee was held Wednesday evening to prepare for the holding of the Republican primaries in the city of Massillon, and the following action was taken:

On motion it was decided that any elector wishing to become a candidate for any city or township office shall hand in his name, with the usual fee, to either the chairman of the central committee, Mr. John Mannweiler, 231 West Tremont street, or to the secretary of the committee, Mr. Frederick Hose, or any member of the central committee.

All names of those wishing to become candidates shall be presented, with the fee, not later than 12 o'clock, standard, March 13th, when the ticket will be closed. In accordance with the decision of the county executive committee, the primary election will be held Saturday, March 20th, and by decision of the local central committee the polls will be open from 12:30 p. m. to 6:30 p. m., standard.

The foregoing announcements were also ordered published in THE EVENING and WEEKLY INDEPENDENT.

JOHN MANNWEILER, Chairman.

FREDERICK HOSE, Secretary.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

Verdict Against Harper—Martin Prefers the Penitentiary.

CANTON, Feb. 20.—The case of Ohio vs. Alexander Harper, in which assault and robbery were charged, went to the jury at 4:40 o'clock Friday afternoon. After deliberating two hours the jury returned a verdict of assault and battery. Harper and John Capp were jointly indicted for assaulting and robbing Robert Egolt, in Saxton street, in September last. Thomas Williams, who it developed was more directly connected with the crime, was recently sentenced to the penitentiary. Harper and Capp reside in Allegheny and came to Canton in September, presumably in quest of employment. They were neatly dressed and intelligent looking, but unfortunately got into bad company and it seems were victims of misplaced confidence. When Harper was arraigned for sentence this morning, Capp entered a plea of guilty under the verdict. Letters were read from former employees of the young men and from estimable Allegheny residents speaking in the highest terms of their previous conduct. Judge McCarty, therefore, was exceedingly lenient and sentenced each to the county jail for five days.

William Martin, formerly of Leesville, found guilty of robbing the Greenwald saloon in South Market street, was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years at hard labor. Judge McCarty spoke at some length to Martin, having known his parents for years. Martin requested to be sent to the penitentiary instead of the reformatory.

In the case of Abraham Zapp against the city of Massillon the former's attorney, C. C. Upham filed a motion to strike out a portion of the amended answer filed by Solicitor E. G. Willison. A brief was filed by the solicitor this morning in support of his amended answer, his point being that the city was not responsible for the condition of the West Main street canal bridge; the corporation receives no funds for its maintenance, therefore, the suit for alleged injury should have been begun against the county.

Ira M. Allen vs. Charles A. Baer and Mary Baer is the title of a case instituted Friday afternoon, in which property valued at \$1,000 is involved. Mr. Allen desires to secure a proper adjustment of an agreement which the defendants have failed to comply with, owing to the fact that Mr. Baer has since been declared an imbecile.

Freight Rates Come Down

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—[By Associated Press]—The Cumberland Gap Dispatch Line, operating over the Norfolk & Western, have made another reduction on freight rates from Baltimore to Nashville and Memphis, ruling from three to fifteen cents. It is probable that the Continental and Central States dispatch lines on the B. & O. may be selected to meet the cut.

State Officers Elected.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 20.—[By Associated Press]—The state convention of the Y. M. C. A. today elected officers as follows: President, J. W. Walton, of Cleveland; vice presidents, Alexander McDonald, of Cincinnati, W. O. Thompson, of Oxford, and S. W. Thomas, of Cleveland; secretary, J. S. Ebersole, of Dennison. Gov. Bushnell delivered an address.

Pacific Mills to Curtail.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 20.—[By Associated Press]—The Pacific Cotton Mills here will begin curtailing their production Monday.

M'KINLEY WELL AGAIN.

But the Days of Promiscuous Receiving are Over.

CANTON, Feb. 20.—[By Associated Press]—Dr. Phillips says that President-elect McKinley has fully recovered his accustomed good health, and is perhaps stronger than ever, but this does not mean that he will continue receiving visitors promiscuously. Visitors who come by invitation will be received, but not much more than this will be done. While it is believed here, today, Col. J. J. McCook will be invited to come to Canton in a day or two to confer about a cabinet place, the attorney generalship is not thought to be decided on for him.

SANDBAGS AT ALLIANCE

Henry Berg Was Attacked by Two Men.

ELECTROCUTION AT CAMBRIDGE.

Wesley McHenry Falls Against a Live Wire—Dr. White Invents a New Horse Shoe and Becomes Insane—Marion in a State of Terror.

Henry Berg, of Alliance, was sandbagged by two men near his home on Wednesday night. He was knocked down but was not deprived of his senses, for he raised his voice loud enough to be heard by the large watch dog on his own premises, and the animal, rushing through the yard, attacked the robbers, who ran down the street with the dog at their heels. Mr. Berg sustained a bad shaking up and a severe bruise on his head, where the sandbag struck him. When the dog returned there were several drops of blood on his fur, showing that he had done more than frightened the two robbers. Their identity is not known.

Dr. G. M. White, of Vermillion, one of the most prominent veterinary surgeons in this section of the state, was taken to the insane asylum at Toledo on Friday. Dr. White had just received a patent on an invention that bids fair to revolutionize the race horse shoeing business, and if he were of sane mind would probably have realized a fortune on the patent.

Marion, O., has been terrorized by burglars. Private detectives have been hired to guard property, and residents are afraid to leave their homes. Cellars and chicken coops have been robbed, people held up in the streets, and everything loose about the city has been stolen. Every effort is being made to run down the miscreants.

Wesley McHenry, a driver in the mines near Cambridge, was electrocuted on Thursday afternoon by falling against a live wire in the mine. McHenry stumbled over a piece of coal, and in order to save himself from a fall, he clutched the wire. Other workmen ran to his assistance, but upon taking hold of the body they also received a severe shock. The electricity was finally shut off and the body removed, but life was extinct.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

CRETE VOTES FOR ANNEXATION.

CANEA, Feb. 20.—[By Associated Press]—All provinces of Crete have voted in favor of annexation to Greece. The result of the vote has been communicated to all consuls.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—[By Associated Press]—The Senate has agreed to the resolution presented by Mr. Cameron expressing sympathy with Greece.

JOHNSON, THE WHEELMAN, DYING.

TORONTO, Feb. 20.—[By Associated Press]—A telephone message from Bradford says that John S. Johnson, widely known as the champion bicycle rider, is about to die from blood poisoning, complicated with pneumonia.

EXPLOSIONS OF THE DAY.

The Chicago Chronicle a Sufferer—West Virginia Mill Destroyed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—[By Associated Press]—By a big explosion of gas in the press room of the Chronicle, this morning, six persons were burned and about \$10,000 damage done. John McMillan, foreman and Matthew Bayne, mailer, are said to be dangerously injured. The explosion was caused by a leak in the pipes near the press room.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 20.—The boiler in the flour mill at Cades exploded today, killing Jas. King and Daniel Welchumy, and wounding Wm. Clark, Geo. Clark and two other men. The men killed have large families.

A Falls Village Tragedy.

FALLS VILLAGE, Conn., Feb. 20.—[By Associated Press]—The dead bodies of Mrs. Walter Chapin, wife of the postmaster, and Charles Mead, aged 25, son of the Rev. H. P. Mead, were found in the dining room of the Chapin house by the woman's ten-year old son, this morning. The supposition is that Mead killed Mrs. Chapin and himself, but the facts are not yet known. A revolver with empty chambers was found near the bodies.

Senate Bill Amended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—[By Associated Press]—The House committee on coinage decided to report favorably to the House the Senate bill for an international monetary conference, with an amendment authorizing the President, if he saw fit, to seek agreement by diplomatic negotiations instead of conference. Five Republicans absented themselves from the meeting.

TALES OF TOM CULLOM.

A Circus Life is the Only Life for Him.

NOW HE'S A PLAIN BLACKSMITH.

Like a Warhorse He Scents the Odor of Sawdust and Canvas From Afar, and Will Soon be off from Massillon and Out on the Road Once More.

A circus blacksmith is Thomas Cullom, a product of County Wicklow, Ireland, a cosmopolitan, and just now the lion of Charles street.

He celebrated his thirty-second birthday anniversary, a few weeks ago, by going into winter quarters in Blacksmith's row, where his efforts at the anvil have brought him his daily bread and his inexhaustible stock of stories and wit have won for him a position in society that has made him the envy of the neighborhood.

Good blacksmiths, like good poets, are born, not made, and although modest in all things, Mr. Cullom cannot but see that his work is as artistic as the best, and he must, therefore, class himself with those who have the advantage of the right sort of birth.

For fourteen years Mr. Cullom has been a circus man, his experience beginning in old Ireland, where he ran away from home to work in the blacksmith department of the Poland Clark show. Two years later he came to this country and since then he has declined and accepted positions with Barnum, Sells Bros., Forepaugh, Main, Robinson, Lou Reach and the rest. If it were not for the circus, he says he would not care to exist, for it is the only life to lead.

In his leisure moments Mr. Cullom amuses his friends by relating some of his experiences in different parts of the world, and when in a story-telling mood he never wants for an audience.

"When the road show I was with," said he the other day, "was in a town in Arizona we found that the only man around who could sell us feed for our horses, was a church-going citizen who abhorred circuses."

"He blankly refused to sell us a dollar's worth, and such feed as we could find at the other places was just enough to sharpen the appetites of the animals. The next day was Sunday, and while we were moving along a few miles from the town we met the circus hating farmer. We all felt pretty sore toward him, and when I proposed that we do something to him all agreed. So we left our wagon, and, following the man, we took him by surprise and made him prisoner. Then we undressed him, and giving him an old barrel to serve as trousers, we carried his clothes down the road for a half mile and left them there. Whether he started for home in his barrel, or whether he waited in the thicket at the roadside until night, I do not know. He kept a still tongue in his head, however, for we never heard any more of him, a fact that I appreciated, for I did not realize the seriousness of the affair until after it was all over."

"Dark deeds and bad men are features of some circuses. The meanest man I ever knew was a boss canvasman we called 'Fatty' Agle. He should have died on the gallows, but instead he dropped off very quietly last season, and by this time has doubtless learned that it does not pay to be wicked. Of one act of his I was a solitary witness, and the whole scene is so deeply engraved upon my memory that I shall never forget it. It was in a western town, and the performance being over, most of the property had been loaded on the wagons and driven away.

"The blacksmith wagon is always the last, and to pass the time while waiting for the remaining vehicles to move out, I took a walk around the far end of the lot. Suddenly I came across two men whom I recognized as Agle and a young man who had joined the show a few days before. I stepped behind a tree and watched. The boss had a heavy stake in his hand and was threatening the man, who, it seems, was unwilling to do something that was asked of him. I heard Agle say something and then he struck. I vanished in the darkness. It was no affair of mine, and I had long since learned to mind my own business.

"The next morning the dead body of the young man was found. His skull was fractured. How he had met his death was never learned. I held my peace, for I argued that if I accused Agle with the crime, likely as not he would turn the tables and charge me with it. And then what would I do? I could not prove my innocence, and if that unprincipled canvasman should swear that I was guilty, whose word would they take? So I never said anything to anybody, and if Agle had not ceased to exist I would still be silent.

"It occasionally happens that a circus blacksmith's life is endangered. I spent one of the most miserable nights in my recollection because I was not ready to die. There were a couple of fakirs with our show that I had no use for. They didn't do a legitimate shell, haddock or ticket game—they were regular crooks, and I was one of the few that knew it. They picked people's pockets and were always ready to use a sandbag. I blocked a little game of theirs one day when they were trying to give a rural friend of mine the worst of it.

"I guess they thought that I was not the kind of a man to have around on a day or two later a chum of mine told me of a conversation he had overheard between them which was concerning a plan they had arranged for throwing me off the train on a certain night. I decided to take no chances, and instead of sleeping in an open car that night, as usual, I locked myself in with the Shetland ponies. I could not open the door from the inside, and I was among those animals until the next day when they came around to feed them. I was black and blue from head to foot when I got out. Those ponies had just kicked me and bumped and bit me, until I almost wished I had taken my chances with my would be murderers."

"The next day I left the show. When a couple of fellows get after my life I usually have a move coming. Because sooner or later they will succeed, and in most cases they escape punishment. The dead body of some poor devil is found on the railroad. He was a tramp and had fallen off the train while trying to beat his way. That is the way it would appear to the world and the world would believe it."

Mr. Cullom says that the old circus war cry of "Hey Rube" is of the buried past. Every man now carries a whistle, and when he needs help a blast from that will bring him all he wants.

In a day or two he will leave town, for the fever has caught him and he will not be happy until he is within sight of white canvas, guys and stakes.

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AT A LYNCHING BEE.

Captain Mott Relates His Experience.

AN AFFAIR DOWN IN MARYLAND.

The Commander of the Salvation Corps Tells of the Frightful Fate of an Unrepentant Man—He Says Intemperance is the Greatest of Crimes.

Captain Mott, of the Salvation army, once attended a lynching bee, and he told about it at the Army meeting. "In January, 1896," said the captain, "I was located in Frederick, Md. On the evening of the eleventh day Lieutenant Antrim came to me and said that a negro had been arrested for a terrible crime and that the carriage in which he and the officers were riding was being pursued by a large crowd. We left the house together and from the people in the street we learned that the arrested man was James Bowens, who had been on a spree for several days, and who, at that time, was so drunk that he could not realize his situation.

"When the man had been safely jailed, the citizens who had been foremost in the mob that had followed the carriage, went to a neighboring saloon, and over their glasses concocted a plan for the lynching of the negro that very night. When the hour for action arrived the ringleaders were so excited by drink that they were ready for anything. They started for the jail, which was about a mile away, and by the time they arrived the number had been very largely increased. It was the work of a moment to force in the doors, and soon they had the guilty man in their clutches. Without giving him time to dress they tore him from his cell, and telling him to prepare to die, marched him to a tree just beyond the corporation limits. Then they told him to say his prayers, for the end was near. My lieutenant and I forced our way to the front and asked permission to pray with Bowens. The mob at first threatened us with violence, but finally consented.

"We knelt beside the unfortunate man, who, insane with drink, and with a horrible crime upon his soul, was soon to meet his God, and sought to arouse in him a feeling of repentance that he might make his peace with the Almighty before it was forever too late. But our efforts were in vain. The man, dazed with liquor and horror, could not be brought to his senses, and he died with his load of sins unforgiven. The body hung suspended in the air until 9:15 o'clock the next morning.

"My object in taking this for my text this evening is to bring more forcibly to your minds the fact that drink is mankind's greatest curse. If James Bowens had not been drunk, he would not have committed that crime, and if the mob had not been under the influence of liquor, the law would have been allowed to take its course. Therefore, I say that drink was the instigator of it all and that the rum sellers were more guilty than the others, and will some day be brought to account for it all."

Whispered in Church.

Samuel Jones is on trial before Justice Klingensmith, in Sippo, today, charged with having whispered to a friend during services in the Brethren in Christ church on Feb. 7. Lawyers Willison and Pinn represent the prosecution and defense, respectively. Court is being held in the school house and a large crowd is in attendance. Jones's offense is said to be a violation of the rules of the church, and an effort is being made to bring forward evidence strong enough to bind him over to court.

Worth Seeing.

The inauguration of President McKinley. The crowd at Washington will be great, the ceremonies grand. [Leaving] men of all parties will be there. You can enjoy the rights at slight cost by buying an excursion ticket over P. & O. for Philadelphia, on sale March 1st, 2nd and 3rd. For particulars address the P. & O. Pennsylvania Line ticket agent, or C. L. Kimball, A. C. P. Agt., Cleveland, O.

A South Carolina financier has offered a bill before the legislature providing that when a man reaches the age of 24 years without having married he shall be required to pay a fine of \$10, and that the fine shall be doubled every year he remains unmarried. The beauty of this law lies in the fact that a man who reaches the fiftieth year of bachelorhood would have to pay over to the state a neat little sum considerably exceeding \$300,000,000. This is like the story told THE INDEPENDENT of the man who applied for work and agreed to accept one cent the first day, with the understanding that his pay should be doubled every day for a month and that he should then be paid at that rate for a year if he gave satisfaction. At the end of 15 days the man was getting \$163 84 for one day's labor, and his employer made an assignment.

Senator Foraker does not appear to feel that peace and good order in Ohio will be threatened, no matter who is appointed senator. THE INDEPENDENT agrees with him, while at the same time hoping that Mr. Hanna will be chosen. The Cincinnati Senator is quoted as saying:

"All this talk of disrupting the party if this, that or the other man is not appointed is bosh. People who talk that way are not as thoughtful as they should be. I have not any idea but that the governor will appoint a man of entire ability and respectability, and that he will be a worthy representative of Republicanism and a big enough man to succeed the distinguished men who have filled the office as predecessors. If his appointee should be Mr. Hanna, I will have in him a very agreeable colleague personally and one who would be of much help in maintaining party supremacy in the state. Our relations are entirely pleasant and agreeable."

This ought to end a good deal of the nonsense indulged in by people who would enjoy nothing so keenly as a row among Ohio Republicans.

AN OFFENSIVE PROPOSAL.

The new state of Utah threatens to disfigure Statuary Hall at the capitol with a statue of Brigham Young. Senator Cannon says "Brigham Young was one of our most illustrious men, and I think it the part of wisdom that his marbleness be placed in Statuary Hall of the capitol of the nation." According to law, each state in the Union is entitled to place the statue of two of its distinguished dead in this hall. Presumably there is nothing in the law whereby the individuals to be thus honored—which is a pity. The likeness of Brigham Young, who set at naught the laws of morality and of the country, has no place in Washington.

After the Mormons moved to Utah, President Fillmore appointed their leader, Brigham Young, governor of the territory. This was in 1850. Four years later, the Federal laws having been set aside, and the "celestial law of marriage," otherwise polygamy, proclaimed, Colonel Steptoe was appointed governor. When he reached Salt Lake City, he found it an unsafe place of residence and resigned. The Mormon president, Brigham Young, set aside all Federal authority and said: "I am and will be governor, and no power can hinder it until the Lord Almighty says, 'Brigham, you need not be governor any longer.'"

In 1857 Governor Canning was appointed and with 2,500 United States troops went into the Mormon land. Brigham Young forbade their entrance and cut off their supply trains. The government humiliated itself by compromising, the troops were allowed to enter and the rebels were pardoned. From that time Young's authority began to wane, and he died August 29, 1872, leaving a fortune of \$2,000,000 to 17 wives and 56 children.

With these historical facts before it, THE INDEPENDENT believes that a way ought to be found to prevent the erection of a statue to Brigham Young in the capitol of the United States. A threat to distinguish Jefferson Davis in this manner should excite no more indignation than the proposal to immortalize Brigham Young, whose treasonable and disgraceful conduct was less offensive only in so far as it was confined to move limited area.

THE MUSKRAT AS A WEATHER PROPHECY.

Farmers and country people have seen certain signs that never fail, and weather-wise people know by these that gentle spring, although sending a few balmy days to rejoice our hearts with hints of joys to come, is not yet here in earnest, and that there is plenty of cold weather yet in store. If a muskrat builds his house very thick the winter will be cold, and if he builds it very high there will be floods. This year he has built both thick and high, and therefore we may know what to expect. Early in the fall Sir Muskrat prepares for winter. He

builds himself a convenient residence, composed of mud and sticks, shaped like a bowl turned upside down, with a hole in the top. This hole must be well above the high water mark, for when his house is completed, its owner fills it with straw, says good bye to his friends, and retires for a period of protracted repose, and if his front door was reached by the spring floods he would be disturbed in the privacy of his dwelling to say nothing of his bed. Therefore we know that as every sensible muskrat has this year built a house three and four feet above the surface of the flooded marsh, with walls and foundation nearly as thick as they are high, that he expects to slumber on indefinitely and that spring floods may with safety be foretold.

AMERICAN TRADE EXTENSION.

The annual report of the president of the National Association of Manufacturers, Theodore C. Search, is full of useful information concerning efforts to extend American commerce. Above all things, according to this report, we need to give more careful study to the requirements of the South American markets. We need to familiarize ourselves with the classes of goods that are saleable there and the manner in which the trade is handled. We need to examine closely into the methods of our successful competitors and to adapt to our own use all we find that is of service. All this must be done through personal contact with the merchants of South America. We must send there competent salesmen who are able to speak Spanish or Portuguese and who are able to accommodate themselves to the conditions they find. We are lacking in transportation facilities and in banking institutions which can do business direct with South America, but most of all we are lacking in personal practical effort to cultivate the trade of those countries.

The work of export houses, the report continues, should be supplemented by personal efforts of salesmen, who thoroughly know their particular line of merchandise. British and German merchants trading in South America, have their branch houses in all the great trade centres on that continent, and they send their best men to live among their customers, to know their ways thoroughly and to gain their confidence. We must follow this same course if we would secure our share of the trade.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

In a newspaper interview, Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee sets forth some facts in a convenient form, as follows:

"While it is true that the appropriations for this congress will run considerably over a billion dollars, it does not appear that there have been any expenditures to which the term extravagant can be justly applied.

"The government expenditures average about \$5.50 per head of population. Of this amount \$2.50, represents the expenditures for the transaction of the ordinary business of the government. Payments for pensions represent \$2 more per head. Fifty cents of the amount goes to paying off the government debt, and the other half dollar represents the expenses of river and harbor work, fortifications, the new navy and public buildings.

"It is in the expenditures represented by this last half dollar of the per capita that extravagance might, perhaps, show itself, and where the opportunity for expansion is greatest. The ordinary expenses of the government keep pace with the growth of the population. They have for years averaged about \$2.50. The pension legislation has not been extended during the two last Congresses, and the payments on the public debt keep about the same."

It is improbable that there will be any increase in the annual appropriation for pensions. The time anticipated by General Garfield, seven years after the war, when the amount required for pensions would decrease, must certainly, in the course of nature, be close at hand.

INAUGURATION WEATHER.

A. J. Devos, the meteorologist, makes this depressing announcement:

"Four years ago I wrote stating that those who intended to go to Washington to witness the inauguration of President Cleveland on March 4 should take their heavy ulsters and rubber boots, as a blizzard was due on that day.

"On March 2 the chief of the weather bureau stated in his dispatch to the public press that there was no storm in sight and that the indications were favorable for fine Cleveland weather on March 4. You remember that a snow-storm prevailed.

"Now, as we are approaching another inauguration, and just as many people are interested in the weather for the coming March 4 as there were four years ago, I desire to say that the weather will not be any improvement over that of four years ago. It will probably be even colder than it was then, for winter weather will extend a long way into the spring months. March will enter extremely cold, with a great storm over the South Atlantic States. A blizzard is due over the Middle Atlantic on the 2d, and heavy snows will fall all over the country. It may clear by the 4th, but those who expect to go to Washington on the 4th should be prepared to wade through snow drifts and very cold weather.

"The coming March will be an unusually cold, stormy month. The second heavy snow storm is due on the 17th. Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring will have to ask for an extra appropriation to clear up the snow."

Roses are not always blooming, but the winter comes anon;
Sunbeams are not ever shining, yet the clouds oft make day wan;
And if love can give us pleasure, its existence we should know;
So through cloudy days or sunny if you love me, tell me so.

Though the flowers may be blooming, yet the breast may still be sad;
Though the sun be sweetly shining, yet the heart may not be glad;
And if love is all we deem it, its existence we should know;
So through flowery ways or barren if you love me, tell me so.
—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

A WEDDING PRESENT.

"Now for it," I said to myself as I undid the twine binding my precious volumes together and prepared to examine them more carefully than I had had time to do since I unearthed them from the little, dark, secondhand book shop that afternoon. There was nothing remarkable about them; no rare editions of well known classics, no long forgotten books, valuable from their very obscurity, merely a few bound volumes of old magazines and a couple of the novels which had delighted me as a boy, and which from old association were more precious in their original type and polished leather binding than in the spruce modern editions. Best of all was a copy of Dickens' "Master Humphrey's Clock," with the woodcuts that cannot now be reproduced.

When I had gone more than half through the second volume, I came upon a large sheet of thin paper, covered with neat, cramped writing. I took it out and looked at it. A moment's inspection showed me that it was a will, written through in the handwriting of the testator, Michael Darcy, and dated two years before. It left interest in the farm of Carrigalea, with stock and implements, to the testator's brother, Patrick Darcy, who was also named residuary legatee, while the sum of £3,000 in railway stock and other investments was bequeathed to "my late wife's niece, Anastasia French." It was, as far as I could judge, and I had had some experience in matters of the kind, properly executed, signed and witnessed.

It was odd to find an important document of this sort hidden away between the leaves of a book. Had Patrick Darcy and Anastasia French been left without their inheritance in consequence? I wondered. I would make some inquiries about the matter next day. It would be easy to find out all about Michael Darcy of Carrigalea. Meantime, the will could remain between the leaves of "Master Humphrey's Clock."

But the morrow found me flying along by express train to the bedside of my only son, who had met with a dangerous accident. And for many weeks I could think of nothing but him and of the best means of snatching him from the extended arms of death. And when, by God's mercy, he was once more as safe from those clutches as any one of us can ever be, Michael Darcy, his will, heirs and executors, had faded out of my mind as completely as if they had never entered it, and the will was resting undisturbed in its hiding place among my books.

Some 12 months later I went in a regular course of my practice to visit an old friend, who was suffering from an acute attack of pneumonia. She was an elderly lady, living alone some two or three miles outside the city. Her servants were faithful and attached, but in the absence of relatives I thought it better to insist on the services of a trained nurse. As the patient grew better and I had time to notice less important details, I perceived that Sister Anna, besides being an excellent nurse, was a very attractive young woman. She had pretty brown hair with golden lights in it waving and rippling all over a well shaped, well set head; her eyes were dark brown, and her complexion, though pale, clear and healthy looking. She was fairly tall and well built, with a look of strength and vitality pleasant to see. Her voice was low toned and pleasant, while her choice of words and manner of speaking showed her to be an educated woman.

Late one October afternoon, after a hard day's work, I drove down to Lisfallen to visit my patient, whom I had not seen for two or three days.

"Where is the sister?" I asked during a pause in the gossip with my old friend which succeeded our brief professional interview.

"Look out of the window," was the reply.

I went over to the deep bay window which formed one end of the room, and looking across the long garden, stretching behind the house, beheld Sister Anna, her prim cap laid aside, her pretty head showing above the soft gray shawl in which she had wrapped herself, and walking by her side a tall figure which I did not at first recognize. This was Laurence, Mrs. Power's nephew. He was clerk in a bank and hoped soon to be made manager of a country branch.

The young people were by this time coming up the steps leading from the garden, and presently they entered the room. Sister Anna came forward to speak to me, a pink flush on her usually pale cheek, a new light in her pretty brown eyes. Laurence stood behind her, an expression of supreme content on his handsome face, while Mrs. Power looked on, quiet and keen eyed.

"I am afraid it has to be a long engagement," said Mrs. Power. "They cannot think of marrying until Laurence is a manager, and even then it would be wiser to wait until he has saved something. You know mine is but a life income, so that beyond some plate or an outfit of table linen I can do nothing to help."

"Come, Anna. You cannot know much about heartaches at any rate."

"Indeed I had many a one the time of my uncle's death," she answered. "I do not know what I should have done had I not been compelled to rouse myself and work."

"Did your uncle know you would have to work?" asked Mrs. Power.

"No; he thought that he had provided for me. In fact, I am sure that he did so; but the will could never be found, so everything went to his brother."

"His brother? But why did not you, his niece, come in for your share?"

"Don't you see, although I called him uncle, I was only his wife's niece, and in reality no relation whatever. My aunt was living when I first came to them, so long ago that I can scarcely remember it; but she died soon after, and then my uncle and I took care of each other."

"How did you employ yourself?" asked Mrs. Power.

"Oh, I had the house to attend to, and the poultry yard, as well as the garden. And then I used to read a good deal; uncle had quite a collection of books. He had been buying them all his life, chiefly secondhand ones. I believe some of the books were valuable. There was an old copy of 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' with pictures in it, that used to delight me when I was a child; pictures of Nell and Quilp and Dick Swiveller."

The words "his wife's niece" had somehow seemed familiar to me, but it was not until the allusion to "Master Humphrey's Clock" had supplied another link in the chain that there flashed into my mind the remembrance of the will hidden in the old copy at home—Michael Darcy's will, with its bequest to "my wife's niece, Anastasia French."

I could hardly keep the excitement out of my voice as link after link in the chain of evidence was supplied in answer to my questions. I found that her real name was Anastasia, now cut down to Anna French; that her uncle's name was Michael Darcy, and his farm was known as Carrigalea. In reply to my query as to her reasons for believing that her uncle had made a will in her favor, she said:

"After my poor uncle got the paralytic stroke of which he died he made several attempts to speak, and as far as we could understand his words were always about money and about having 'made it all right for Annie.' Besides, our old servant always declared that about a week before his illness he had called her and another woman, who was accidentally in the house, into the sitting room and made them witness a paper which he said was a will. When they had finished signing, he said, half to himself, 'Now my mind is at rest about Annie.'"

"Why did he not get the will properly drawn up by a solicitor?"

"He was fond of reading lawbooks and knew something about law himself. He had sometimes made wills for other people, and I never heard that there was anything wrong about them."

"And the will could not be found?"

"The will could not be found. We hunted everywhere for it in vain, and then Patrick Darcy said he did not believe it had ever existed and that old Margaret had invented the whole story. The other woman had left the neighborhood by that time. Patrick Darcy offered to give me some money, but I refused to take a gift from him. I knew one of the nurses in the sisterhood here at Marshport. She had been nursing a lady in our neighborhood the winter before, so I wrote to her, and she got me taken as a probationer. I was there for six months, and then I went to London to be trained. I intended to revolutionize the whole art of nursing, but now Laurence has spoiled all my plans."

There was no doubt that this was the heiress of the will in my possession. The question was, Did the £3,000 exist, or had the heir-at-law made away with it?

I took my leave as soon as I could. The first thing I did on reaching home was to take "Master Humphrey" from the bookshelf and make sure that the will was quite safe. Next morning I took it to my own solicitor, who assured me that it was a valid will, properly executed. In a few days he informed me that Patrick Darcy was a well to do man and a mark for a larger sum than the one due to Anastasia French.

A day or two later, therefore, I presented myself again at Mrs. Power's.

"I have brought you a wedding present, my dear," I said to Sister Anna, handing her the three volumes of "Master Humphrey."

"Indeed, Dr. Moran," said Sister Anna, "I don't think anything could give me greater pleasure than this; it is just like the copy of 'Master Humphrey' we had at home. Why, I do believe it is the actual book. Here is the very pencil mark that poor uncle was so angry with me for making. Where did you get this, Dr. Moran? Was it from Patrick Darcy?"

"I bought it, my dear, at a second-hand bookshop a year or two ago. It was only the other day I discovered that you had an interest in it. Turn to the picture of Barnaby and his raven. I think you will find something there that concerns you."

She turned the pages with a practiced hand until she reached the one she sought.

"Oh," she exclaimed, "here is my uncle's writing! How strange it seems to find it here!"

"Read it," I said.

She glanced quickly over it, the color fading out of her cheek as she did so.

"It is the will," she gasped—"my uncle's will." —Chambers' Journal.

A Helpful Caterer.

"So you enjoy belonging to the Fat Men's club?"

"Oh, yes. It is delightful."

"What are some of the pleasures?"

"Why, every fat man in the club discovers at once that all the other men in the club are fatter than he is." —Louisville Courier-Journal.



POTATO CULTURE.

Methods Existing North and South—Powdered Sulphur For Potato Scab.

Potatoes at the north mean a different thing from potatoes at the south. In the north, potato, without more, means Irish potato, and sweet potatoes have the adjective prefixed. At the south, potatoes are sweet potatoes and when Irish potatoes are meant the full name is used. Another difference has been that while Irish potatoes are raised in the north as a field crop this has not been the case in the south. On the other hand, sweet potatoes are raised in the south as a field crop, while in the north they are rather a side issue, grown in a small way. Such conditions, of course, have a basis founded upon good reason, as the Iowa Homestead makes plain in the following:

In the north the short season throws the harvesting of its potato into the fall, when the question of keeping becomes easy. Marketing, too, is ordinarily a ready matter, although it has not been so at fair prices for the past two years. A southern crop of the Irish potato must be harvested early in the summer and at that time it is a local drag, whereas, the sweet potato grows and thrives through the long southern summer and is harvested late in the fall, finding a market in the south to the exclusion of northern grown sweet potatoes, even if they existed.

There is in the south a growing tendency, however, to pay more attention to Irish potatoes, due, in large part, to the discovery of the possibilities of a second or summer crop. For the comparatively few people who grow potatoes in the north from second crop seed, the south is of necessity the source of seed supply, and the demand for it is increasing. On the other hand, the north is very largely the source of supply for first crop seed.

In this connection it is of interest to know that powdered sulphur has been used with good effect for potato scab. As reported in THE RURAL NEW YORKER, experiments lead to the opinion that the most profitable amount to use is about 300 pounds per acre. The freshly cut seed may be rolled in the sulphur, and the rest sprinkled in the open row. If fertilizer be added in the row, the sulphur may be added at the same time. The point is to get the sulphur evenly scattered through that portion of the soil where the new potatoes are to form. Experiments show that no harm comes to the cut seed when sulphur is placed in contact with it, provided that young, tender sprouts are not already formed. Sweet potato growers are using sulphur to check the soil rot, and the fungicide is scattered in the open row with a fertilizer drill before the plants are set. It may be said that the experiments show that the good effects of the sulphur hold over in the soil, and the second crop of potatoes is as clean as the first.

Special Fertilizers.

Concerning special fertilizers THE Orange Judd Farmer says:

These differ from ordinary brands usually by having a larger quantity of the elements of plant food and in a form which experience has shown to be best adapted to the crop. Special potato fertilizers contain two or three times as much potash as ordinary superphosphates, and in many of them sulphate of potash only is used, as this form generally gives better results on potatoes than does muriate of potash. We would never think of knowingly using the latter form of potash on cigar leaf tobacco. The special fertilizer is therefore a high grade compound as contrasted with lower grade goods. Sometimes misleading names are used, however. But a straight high grade or special fertilizer usually gives more actual plant food for a dollar than low grade goods, and for that reason it is preferred by many of the most experienced farmers in the use of fertilizers.

Pineapples In Florida.

A contributor to the Florida Fruit Grower, writing from Winter Haven about pineapple culture in the interior, says:

Without a doubt we have here the most favorable location for the growing of pineapples to be found in Florida. We have learned from seven years' actual test that our plants grow rapidly and produce large fruit, averaging larger than the same varieties grown in other locations. Our plants fruit young, which I attribute to the warmth of our deep, sandy soil. There seems to be a continuous growth of the plant, owing to its never being checked by the cold in winter. We discover that in place of our getting one crop of fruit in the year we get two full crops, and that our fall and winter crop is much more desirable and commands the better price of the two. The winter fruiting we attribute to the warmth of the deep soil.

Orange Stocks.

Mr. A. H. Manville of Florida is quoted by the Florida Fruit Grower as saying:

The sour orange, in all soils and locations—everywhere and always—is a better stock than the sweet orange. The pomelo is a good stock, but has developed no points of superiority over the sour orange and cannot be ranked with the latter until it has been longer tried.

The trifoliate is a good special purpose stock, valuable on account of its hardiness and quality of imparting hardiness, as well as its quality of ripening fruit early. It is especially suited to the mandarin, tangerine, King, Satsuma and other varieties of this class, as well as the Kumquat, and is likely to be quite extensively used in the northernmost regions of orange production, in cold locations, and quite generally where precocious trees of moderate size are desired.

Preparation of the Soil—Sowing the Seed—Keeping Down Weeds.

At the Wisconsin experiment station spring seeding to grass alone has been the subject of careful tests, and while it is not claimed to be adapted to all farms it is recommended to those who want to insure a fine stand of grass or clover. Following is a brief summary of Professor Henry's report on the tests:

The land must be quite free from weed seeds. It positively will not do to sow grass where the ground is foul with weed seeds. The land should possess at least fair fertility in order to produce early springing and rapid growth of the young grass plants from the very beginning.

The land must be very carefully prepared. In this there is nothing but gain to the husbandman by doing his work well. Every inch of the soil should be gone over again and again, and the surface rendered as smooth as a table and as fine as an onion bed. We have been very careless in the past in regard to the proper treatment of grass lands and must improve in the future if we desire the heavy crops possible.

It is well to sow large quantities of grass seed—two or three times the usual amount. In seeding the field should be crossed both ways if possible, so as to insure entire absence of skips or breaks in the evenness of the young sward. It is probably best, although we have not fully demonstrated the fact, to sow grass and clover seed very early in the springtime. Our returns for the past year and those of some of our student correspondents show the beneficial effects of very early seeding.

A matter of great importance is that of checking the weeds. There being no grain crop to check their growth, weeds luxuriate amazingly in the young seeding of grasses and clovers. When the weeds reach a height of 6 inches, the mower should be put into the field with the cutter bar set about 4 inches high. It is very light, rapid work trimming off the weeds, and the field is then most attractive in its even carpet of green. The young grass and clover plants are hurt far less by this mowing than are the weeds, and their leaves, shooting up, overtop the weeds, and hiding them from the sun choke them down. Sometimes the mowing of the weeds must be repeated.

Starting Early Plants.

A good way to start early plants is to sow the seed in boxes made of light wood and subject them as nearly as possible to the same conditions of light, temperature and moisture as acquired in the open air. Cucumber and muskmelon plants must have, when small, a uniformly high temperature. The temperature in which cabbage and tomato plants are usually grown will not do for them. Instead of planting the seeds in boxes, many gardeners prefer to plant on square pieces of sod, but this is largely a matter of convenience. It is important that the growth of the plants should not be suddenly checked at any time, but particularly when they are transplanted to the field. To prevent this THE RURAL NEW YORKER suggests a form of wooden box made for the purpose, with a piece of glass in the top placed over each hill for a few days until the plants get started.

Cabbage and tomato seeds are usually sown in drills and the plants pricked out into shallow boxes when large enough to handle. Occasionally tomato plants are transplanted a second time into tin cans or other receptacles, so that their roots will not be disturbed when they are finally set in the field.

Onion Culture.

In a farmers' bulletin issued from the United States department of agriculture is urged the importance of improved culture for onions. Light, well drained, fertile soils are recommended, especially those well stocked with organic matter. Liberal fertilizing is recommended. Applications of nitrate of soda, 200 to 400 pounds in four equal dressings; kainit, 800 to 1,000 pounds, and a few hundred pounds of bone meal per acre being suggested for this purpose. American varieties are best adapted to most parts of the United States, and the following have proved most successful: Danvers, Extra Early Red, Egyptian, Red Globe, Yellow Globe, Potato Onion, Shallots, Silver Skin, Wethersfield, White Globe and Yellow Strasburg. Prizetaker is the most desirable of the foreign varieties. Starting the seed under glass and transplanting the young plants later to the field is recommended. Storing the crop in dry, cool apartments is preferred.

Rotations That Paid.

At the Minnesota station, where efforts have been made to ascertain which are the best crops for a series of years at least expense for fertilizers, manure and weeding gave the best yield after peas; wheat and flax after potatoes; corn, potatoes and peas after corn. The hoed crops, especially corn, potatoes and mangels, gave a good effect in preparing the land for other crops, while the reverse is true for flax, wheat, and even field peas. The largest yield of field peas was given by White Canada, followed by Alpha, Blue Prussian, Crown and Green Canada.

Where the Cranberry Grows.

While the commercial crop of cranberries is grown exclusively in New England—notably Cape Cod—and New Jersey and Wisconsin, the plant is found growing wild in many other parts of the country, as far south as Virginia and North Carolina. Its cultivation has been undertaken in small way on the Pacific coast, in Michigan, northern Ohio, Minnesota and some other central states.

A Good Point.

Have a care in irrigating carrots and parsnips, as they are ruined if water is near them too long. Root crops give the best results by being sown on ridges from 3 to 5 inches high. This method insures a larger and finer root, says THE Irrigation Age.

TRADE GETS BETTER.

An Increase in Number of Lines Reported.

BEST WEEK SINCE NOVEMBER.

The Iron Industry Feels the Impulse From the Big Purchases of Steel Rails. Other Industries Also Gaining—Wool Sales Decline—Business Failures.

New York, Feb. 20.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: A large increase in the iron and steel business on account of sales covering eight to twelve months' production of the largest works, a better demand for woolen goods and slightly better prices for wheat, cotton, wool and iron and a money market well adapted to encourage liberal purchases against future improvement in business have rendered the past week more hopeful than any other since early in November.

The heavy excess of merchandise exports over imports in January, the continuance of exchange rates, showing that Europe is still largely indebted to this country on current account and the prospect that congress will adjourn without any disturbing action, all have their favorable influence upon the money market and upon future undertakings.

In nearly every branch the great iron and steel industry feels half the upward impulse supplied by the purchase of steel rails, said to be 300,000 tons each from the Illinois Steel company and from the Carnegie company, beside some from other companies, in part as low as \$15 per ton, about 100,000 to foreign purchasers at \$16@18, but all recent sales at \$20 to \$21 at western mills. Nearly all the great railroads of the country have seized the opportunity to supply themselves with rails for one or two years' requirements. These enormous orders have advanced Bessemer pig at Pittsburgh 15 cents per ton, with Grey forge shade lower, and no considerable changes appears in finished products, although plate are unchanged in price, with good demand, and nails are held at recent prices. The Bar association no longer controls anything and iron bars are quoted at \$1.05 per 100 pounds, while steel bars are quoted at 95 cents per 100 pounds. Structural forms are steady, although 100,000 to 150,000 tons are said to be required in New York alone this year, and American tinplates are still selling at \$3.20, which is 70 cents less than the price for foreign.

Other industries are gaining also, though less conspicuously.

The sales of wool have sharply declined, amounting to 7,409,300 pounds for the week, against 9,137,900 for the previous week, but owing to the heavy transactions early in the month, the sales for three weeks have been 30,130,900 pounds, of which 18,057,300 were domestic, against 14,168,700 pounds last year, of which 5,997,500 were domestic, and 16,996,200 in 1892, of which 10,944,200 were domestic. The larger mills have acquired full supplies for the present and at any advance of prices they appear ready to drop out of the market. The demand for woolen goods does not seem to have expanded materially and no quotable change in prices has appeared during the week.

The heavy exports in January, following the unprecedented excess of exports over imports of merchandise in the four previous months are largely due to the fact that neither the wheat nor the cotton markets have been materially controlled by speculation. Wheat dropped to 80 7/8 cents, but rose to 82 1/2 cents, with no important impulse, except the conviction that recent prices have been low enough.

Failures for the week have been 303 in the United States, against 280 last year, and 58 in Canada, against 60 last year.

MAY ARREST OTHER OFFICIALS.

An Arrested Louisville Baker Makes Sensational Statements.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 20.—The greatest secrecy is maintained by Bank Examiner Escott and Receiver Courtney regarding the affairs of the German National bank, but warrants are expected to be issued for other officials of the bank. President McKnight is still in custody, being unable to furnish \$12,000 bond. In a statement given to the press Mr. McKnight claims that before his connection with the German National bank it had been looted to the extent of \$273,000, or \$22,000 more than the entire capital stock of the bank. He says it was the most corruptly managed bank he ever saw.

The connection between McKnight and the indicted aldermen is expected to result in further and more sensational indictments against other city officials.

THE ANGRY CANADIANS.

Threaten to Shut Off Detroit's Gas, Owing to Immigration Bill.

DETROIT, Feb. 20.—Citizens of Windsor, Ont., are agitating a movement for enactment of a law for an export duty on natural gas as one means of retaliation against the amendment of Congressman Corlies of this city to the immigration bill, which is designed to prohibit residents of Canada from working on this side.

An export duty would shut off Detroit's natural gas supply.

Reported Slaughter of Insurgents.

MANILLA, Philippine Islands, Feb. 20.—The Spaniards have captured the insurgent town of Silang by assault, after previously bombarding it. Five hundred insurgents were killed. There is great rejoicing here.

A Baron Suicided In Detroit.

DETROIT, Feb. 20.—Baron and Freiherr Francis Xavier Ludwig Maximilian Van Oeyen von Schloss Johannesburg, Bavaria, aged 72, has committed suicide at his home, 92 Aberle avenue, this city.

Madame Modjeska Better.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 20.—Madame Modjeska's physician has announced that she is entirely out of danger and that no operation will be necessary.

SETATOR WOLCOTT ENCOURAGED.

He Talked on His Trip After Returning to London.

[Copyrighted.]

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, who has been visiting London, Paris and Berlin in the interests of bimetalism, has returned here from the latter city. In an interview the senator said:

"I wish you to say to those interested in the United States that I return entirely encouraged with the result of my mission. I have good reason to believe that it will have some of the results hoped for."

"I have everywhere been received with the utmost courtesy and kindness by officials and financiers. I have not seen many bimetalists, and could not give the time to accept their hospitalities, as to do so would be simply swinging around the circle and the passing anew of resolutions which were passed for years."

"The gold men were those I was after, and I must say they received me with every apparent desire to assist my plans so far as they could."

"I was received by Prince Holenlohe with the utmost kindness and attention. I am afraid from the statements of The North German Gazette (which, referring to the far-reaching bimetallic conclusions some newspapers attached to the visit, declared that the senator's audience was purely one of courtesy) that some ardent silverite has been talking. But I saw none of them in Berlin and the statements to which The North German Gazette refers was not inspired by me or by my acts. Of course, in coming here I took my fate and that such a mission in my own hands."

NO ARBITRATION THIS SESSION.

A Fruitless Executive Meeting of Eight Hours in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The senate adjourned at 8:15 o'clock last night after having spent almost eight hours in continuous executive session on the arbitration treaty. No result was accomplished beyond defeating the motion made by Senator Nelson to postpone further consideration of the treaty until March 5 by a vote of 20 to 20.

Senator Sherman made repeated efforts during the day to secure a vote on ratification or to get the senate to fix a day and hour when it would agree to vote upon the treaty. He was defeated in both purposes, and when the senate at last adjourned, because of the absence of a quorum, he did not say whether he would make another effort today or again this session to secure further consideration.

There are very few if any senators who agree with the Ohio senator that it is possible to act finally during the present session, and even the friends of the treaty admit that it must necessarily be laid aside for other business.

VENEZUELA WILL RATIFY.

The Congress Met Today and Will Consider the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The congress of Venezuela met today with the expectation of considering the treaty providing for the arbitration of the boundary dispute with Great Britain.

The annual message of President Crespo supports the treaty. Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan minister here, says there can be no doubt of the ratification of the treaty. As soon as the document is ratified by the Venezuelan congress it will be copied and the copy sent back to Washington, where the final exchange of ratifications must take place.

The arbitration tribunal provided for by the document will meet in Paris, but it is certain that the first meeting cannot take place this year, owing to the enormous mass of documentary evidence to be prepared.

THE MOTHERS' CONGRESS.

Mrs. Birney and Mrs. Hearst Thanked For Their Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The devotional exercises at the opening of the mothers' congress were conducted by Mrs. H. A. Stimson of New York city. Miss Julia King of the faculty of the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, made an address on physical culture.

Mrs. Ellen Richardson of Boston followed with a paper on "Character Building Versus Education." Mrs. Salie A. Cotton of Falkland, N. C., read a paper on the subject of national training for women.

A resolution was adopted with much enthusiasm thanking Mrs. Birney and Mrs. Hearst, who had made this first mothers' congress not only possible, but a great success.

The conference adjourned to meet next year in Washington. This city will be the general headquarters of the new organization.

A NEW BATTLESHIP.

Money Appropriated For One In the Naval Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The naval appropriation bill for the next fiscal year has been practically completed by the house committee on naval affairs, and may be reported to the house by Chairman Boutelle today.

The bill carries a total of \$33,000,000, which is about \$3,000,000 more than the appropriations for the current year. The committee decided to put in the bill the new battleship of the first class recommended by the sub-committee. It is to cost, including hull, armor and machinery, not more than \$3,750,000.

Grow Made a Speech.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Representative Grow of Pennsylvania has made a strong speech in the house in favor of the "free home" bill, which, he said, had been pocketed in the committee on public lands.

Spirited Debate In the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—There was a spirited debate in the house on the payment of claims against the United States, in considering the general deficiency appropriation bill.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$215,827,562; gold reserve, \$147,281,113.

The Weather.

Fair, followed by cloudy and threatening; probably showers by Sunday morning; southeasterly winds and warmer.

GARY IN THE CABINET.

The Baltimorean Says So, After Visiting McKinley.

DON'T KNOW WHAT IT WILL BE.

McCook Has Not Yet Been Offered a Place. Miller Gone to Canton to Urge the New Yorker—Sketch of the Maryland Man's Career.

CANTON, O., Feb. 20.—Hon. James A. Gary of Baltimore, after he left the private room at the McKinley house where he had been in consultation with the president-elect for several hours, gave the following statement to your representative:

"Governor McKinley has tendered me a portfolio in his cabinet. While it is not definitely settled which one, I am assured that it will be one which I can accept."

James Albert Gary is about 63 years of age. He attended school at Rockhill institute, Ellicott City, Md., and afterward at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., and in 1861 became a partner in the firm of James S. Gary & Son.

In 1870 Mr. Gary succeeded his father as head of the firm and he has conducted its affairs for 25 years with marked probity, ability and success. Among the business men of Baltimore he is universally respected.

He was president for several years of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association and is now vice president of the Consolidated Gas company and vice president of the Citizens' National bank. He also holds directorships in the Savings bank of Baltimore, the Warehouse company, the American Insurance company, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Insurance company and the Baltimore Trust and Guaranty company. He was an ardent Unionist during the war and has been a Republican ever since. In 1870 the Republicans nominated him for congress in the Fifth district, which was Democratic at that time, and of course, he was defeated.

In 1879 the Republicans nominated him for governor. In those days the state was hopelessly Democratic and Mr. Gary failed of election, although he made a very active canvass. He has been a delegate to every national convention of his party since 1872, and from 1880 to 1896 he represented Maryland upon the Republican national committee. In the councils of his party he speaks with authority, and his utterances are heard with respect. In 1856 Mr. Gary was married to Miss Lavina W. Corrie, daughter of James Corrie, and is the father of one son and seven daughters. His son, E. Stanley Gary, is now junior partner in the old firm.

New York, Feb. 20.—Colonel John J. McCook says that he has not received directly or indirectly from President-elect McKinley any intimation that he had been or would be tendered a position in the cabinet. His recent visit to Major McKinley and Mr. Hanna was of a friendly nature merely, and the president-elect had been friends in early youth and ever since that period. In reply to a question as to the probable basis for the report that Major McKinley had decided upon making him attorney general, McCook said it was the custom of presidents, when they were forming their cabinets, to invite the men they desired to become members of it to a conference and he never received any such invitation.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 20.—Warner Miller of New York has called on Chairman Hanna. Mr. Miller came in answer to a summons. While here last week he tried in vain to get a talk with President-elect McKinley. Hanna was the cause of Miller's recall from New York. For political reasons Hanna wants a New York man in the cabinet if it is possible to get a man who will be agreeable to both the Platt and Miller factions. Miller favors Colonel S. J. McCook of New York, whose appointment as attorney general has practically been decided upon. After his conference with Hanna, Miller left for Canton.

CROWDS WELCOMED BRYAN.

He Visited Topeka and Addressed the Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKA, Feb. 20.—William J. Bryan, accompanied by his wife and child, arrived here under the escort of the legislative committee, which met them at Kansas City. They were driven to the National hotel, around which hundreds of people filled the streets and blocked the entrance.

When Mr. Bryan appeared bedlam reigned and it was with difficulty that the Nebraska man was enabled to enter the hotel and reach his room. In response to repeated cries he soon appeared on the veranda and made a few remarks. A reception followed and Mr. Bryan appeared on the veranda. The streets were filled with a howling mob of enthusiasts and he delivered a brief speech.

Later Mr. Bryan was driven to the capitol and spoke before the legislature, which had assembled in joint session. The audience, besides including all the senators and representatives, numbered the judges of the different state and United States courts situated here and many distinguished politicians from all over the state.

KYLE OUTLINES HIS POLICY.

He Will Vote With the Republicans on the Tariff.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 20.—An informal reception was tendered Senator Kyle last evening in the rooms of the Teton club. Major Pickler and other Republican leaders spoke, all repudiating the idea that there had been any barter and sale. Senator Kyle was then called upon and spoke briefly, defending his position.

He said that for years he had been a Republican, but that he had certain positive convictions upon certain economic questions that were nearly expressed in the Populist platform; that the country had spoken on the tariff question, and he was willing to vote for a Republican tariff measure, and that he would in no way be an obstructionist.

He denied that there was any bargain. In closing, he said he would endeavor to vote in the senate for the best interests of his Republican constituents.

NO RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Injunction Also Dissolved Against a Lumber Company at Ironton.

IRONTON, O., Feb. 20.—Judge Miller has dismissed the application for a receiver for the Yellow Poplar Lumber company and dissolved the temporary injunction secured by T. N. Ross on the suit in equitable relief for \$3,500 claimed as attorney fees.

The applicant alleged that the company was insolvent and that \$380,000 of its capital stock was held in trust by the First National bank of Chicago. The case was held renewable on error and may be taken to the circuit court. The company has extensive sawmill plants and lumber interests in Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia and Michigan, and is capitalized at \$1,500,000, with headquarters in Chicago.

A FIGHT FOR REVENGE.

Conflicting Testimony Concerning the Fatal Bout at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—William Rodgers, colored amateur pugilist, who delivered a fatal blow to Ben Coleman in a fight with gloves at the Manhattan athletic grounds, this city, has been arraigned in the police court and the hearing continued. The referee and timekeeper also gave bond.

The coroner's inquest was begun. Testimony was conflicting. One witness said Coleman was conscious after the blow and shook hands with Rodgers, and remained conscious until the attendants dropped him to the earth as they carried him away. Others testified that the men were enemies and that it was understood that their grudge was to be settled at this fight.

DAMAGING TESTIMONY GIVEN.

W. W. White, Accused of Embezzlement, on Trial at Dayton.

DAYTON, Feb. 20.—W. W. White, the defaulting president of the White Paper company, which failed Dec. 10, 1895, for half a million, is now on trial for embezzling \$9,200 and stealing other sums. There are twelve indictments against him. Testimony shows that he changed the footings in the ledger and had ordered the bookkeeper, Miss Minnie Murray, to make false entries. He acknowledged that he borrowed large sums on worthless collateral.

Miss Murray's testimony reported that he had ordered her to change the accounts in the books even after the sheriff and receiver had taken charge.

Ohio at the Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Ohio Republican association of Washington has opened handsome headquarters at 1227 G street, where they will welcome all their Ohio friends visiting the city during the inauguration. The Cincinnati Young Men's Blaine club has taken quarters next door. Ohio people can obtain information by addressing the secretary of the association, Mr. Edward C. Weaver, McGill building, Washington, D. C.

Relic Hunters at Poland.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 20.—The relic hunter is despoiling the property in Poland, where President-elect McKinley spent many years of his youth. Pieces of trees, the old McKinley homestead and shivers from the old church Major McKinley attended are being gathered by relic hunters and several shipments have already been made.

A Murderer Being Pursued.

WATERLY, O., Feb. 20.—In Camp Creek township, Pike county, O., Bob Chambers, aged 40, quarreled with Adam Hessel, an old soldier, aged 90, hit Hessel on the head with a rock and killed him. A posse of citizens armed with shotguns and rifles are pursuing the murderer.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

BEREA, O., Feb. 20.—An attempt has been made to wreck a Big Four train near Berea, on a bridge 75 feet high. The obstruction was discovered by a track walker shortly before the passage of an eastbound train. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

Urging Hanna's Appointment.

DENVER, Feb. 20.—Sons of Ohio residing in Colorado have forwarded a memorial to Governor Bushnell of Ohio, urging the appointment of M. A. Hanna as United States senator to succeed Senator Sherman.

Immense Icehouse Burned.

HAMILTON, O., Feb. 20.—A. L. S. Campbell's icehouse, five miles southeast from here, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000.

A Boy Rescued From a Mine.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Feb. 20.—After wandering around the dark underground chambers of the Reliance mine since last Monday, Willie Majoris, aged 11 years, has been rescued, exhausted, by a party of miners. The boy had been without food, drink and light. Majoris entered the mine with two companions by way of an old drift, but he got separated from them.

Horsewhipped In a Hotel.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—J. Riley Van Sant, western manager for the National Publishing company of Philadelphia, charges that he was horsewhipped in the ladies' ordinary of the Chicago Beach hotel by Wood Young, a traveling salesman. The attentions of Van Sant to a sister of Young brought on the trouble.

Going Into the Zinc Trust.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 20.—It is announced that the Lehigh Iron company, whose mammoth plant is on the South Side, and the Florence Zinc works, located at Freemansburg, three miles from here, have entered the gigantic combine, the capital of which is \$10,000,000.

Died In Rome.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Rome says that Mrs. Hickson Field of New York, mother of Princess Brancaccio, the queen's lady in waiting, has died.

Missing With \$4,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Captain George T. Newbridge, proprietor of the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, notified the police that his cashier, J. R. Traites, has been missing since Thursday night with \$4,000.

CRIME BY SUGGESTION.

Some Interesting Experiments In Criminal Hypnotism.

WHERE HONESTY IS INGRAINED.

No Enticements Can Prevail—The Case of Anderson Gray—Murder With a Paper Dagger—A Man Who Could Not Be Forced to Steal.

When Governor Morrill of Kansas recently signed the pardon of Anderson Gray, condemned murderer, he reopened the old discussion as to the possibility of crime being committed under the influence of hypnotism. By his action he added another to the numerous cases where the plea of hypnotic control set up as a defense for a criminal act has proved to be a fallacy and a subterfuge—the last desperate resort of a guilty man. Gray was convicted by a jury of inducing one of his farmhands, by means of hypnotism, to kill a neighbor and was sentenced to death. After the real culprit was acquitted the released man made a statement in which he said there was not only no truth in the story, but that he did not even know what hypnotism was.

The discharge of Gray from prison has kept the matter before the public eye and has given the scientists a chance to bring forward again all the arguments pro and con regarding the uses and abuses of the new healing system. There is no subject of recent times which has been more discussed among a certain class of scientific men than this question of a possible criminal influence through hypnotism, and not one which has received an equal amount of opinion and advice from people totally unqualified to judge.

A party of medical men connected with the Chicago School of Psychology recently determined to solve once for all its own satisfaction the question of the relation of hypnotism and crime. When the party of investigators broke up after a series of tests which lasted several hours, the unanimous verdict was given that, under ordinary circumstances, crime is no more possible under the influence of hypnotism than in the waking state, perhaps even less so. To a degree sufficient to satisfy the 30 or more people present the tests were made fair and scientifically correct.

When the audience had gathered and everything was ready to begin, the medical

weakening effects on the will popularly supposed to take place could not be made to show themselves.

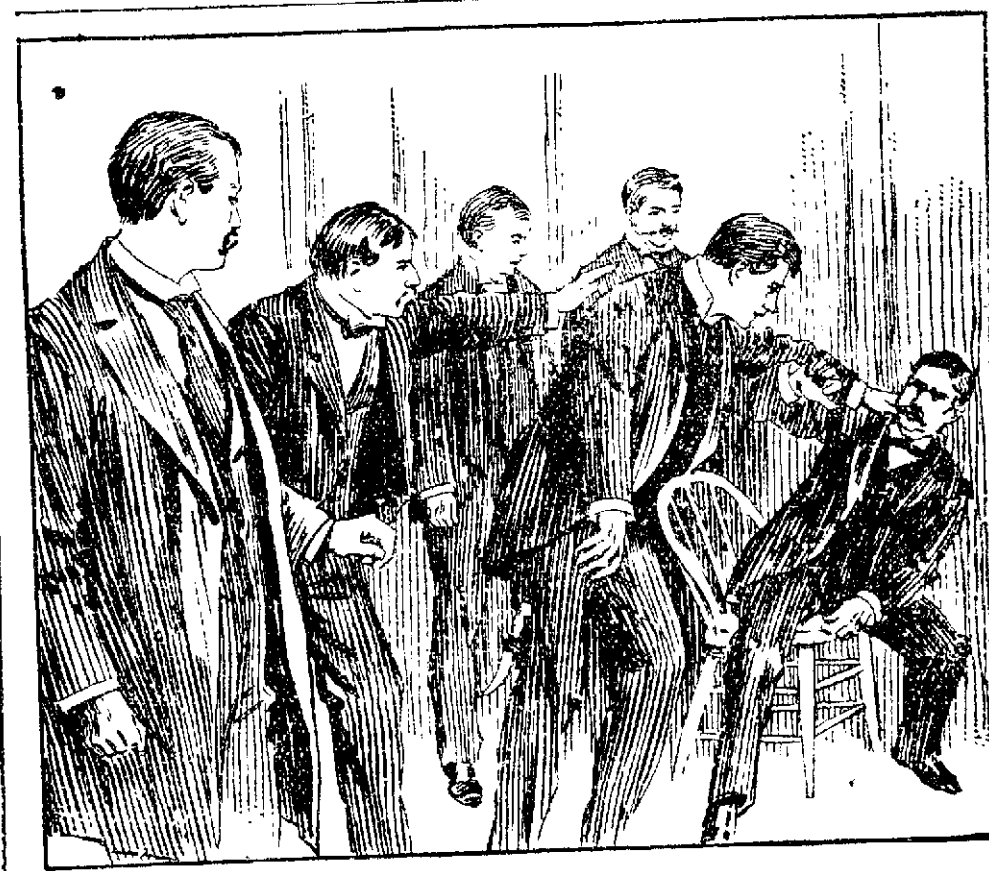
A woman of mature age who has recently been treated for her eyes by hypnotic suggestion gave an exhibition of dramatic honesty which caused prolonged applause from the audience. She had only been hypnotized a few times in her life, but proved a most obedient and imaginative subject within certain limits. Seven fingers she had on her hand—she counted them over and over again for the benefit of the audience—and when told a handsome diamond ring on her finger was burning her she tore it off in a single gesture and threw it into the farthest corner of the room. When it was suggested to her that she could hear and see nothing except the figure and voice of the operator, she was entirely deaf to shouts of fire and murder and did not notice a man's fist shaken threateningly in her face. A number of similar tests showed her to be the best of subjects, and one which, it seemed, would obey to the last extent whatever she was told.

A bank envelope was given to this woman, and she was made to see her own name addressed on it. It was carefully explained to her that this was a letter which had come in charge of the school and had been saved as a surprise for her. It was apparently given to her to open, but instead a letter addressed to another person and sealed was put in its place.

She took the envelope in her hands and read her own name and address on it without hesitation. But when asked to open it with a dramatic sweep of the arm she threw the letter as far away from her as possible. It was returned to her, and the same thing repeated, but with the same result. She was then put on her feet and asked to dance a jig, but protested most indignantly. On being awakened she at first remembered nothing, but on being commanded by the operator to remember all she repeated everything that had happened and said she knew all the time that the letter did not belong to her.

Last on the programme, the experimenters were rewarded by seeing murder committed—murder with a paper dagger. The young man who performed the frightful crime is probably the best hypnotic subject in the city. He has been used often by traveling "professors" to show that crime can be actually made possible by hypnotism, and he has often proved it to the satisfaction of an audience—with a paper dagger. But with real weapons it was different.

This young man was first exhibited in the usual tests to show his capabilities. Anesthesia and catalepsy were shown, the youth holding up a man while stretched



FAILURE OF THE MURDER TEST.

superintendent of the school, Dr. Herbert A. Parkyn, made a short speech, in which he stated the objects of the gathering and the course of experiments to be pursued. He had previously sent the persons to be experimented upon into another room some distance away, so that they would not know what was going to take place, and hence would not be influenced by any preconceived ideas as to their own conduct.

When the audience understood the programme, the first unwitting criminal was introduced, and the tests were begun.

The operating chair belonging to the school, which has been dubbed the "sleepy chair," was wheeled into the middle of the circle of observers, and the potential wrongdoer took his place in it. He was a middle-aged man and was a fairly good hypnotic subject. He was put to sleep in a few moments by gazing into the hypnotist's eyes.

"You will sleep soundly for a couple of minutes," said the operator, "and when I awaken you you are going to obey everything that I tell you to do. My will will be your will. You will have to act on every suggestion I give you."

"When I count three, you will wake up," continued Dr. Parkyn after a short period of waiting. "You will see no one in this room except a man over in the far corner who is asleep. He has a valuable watch, one worth at least \$500. You go and get that watch and bring it to me, and I will dispose of it for you and give you half of the proceeds." These suggestions were elaborated and repeated, and the man was awakened by the count of three.

But the man did not appear fully aroused. He was in a state almost exactly similar to sleepwalking, which is called by the scientists "active somnambulism." He gazed around the room in an unseeing way and replied to the doctor's questions that he saw no one there except a man dozing over in the corner. He was then urged to go and get the watch, as directed, but he hung back with a drunkenlike persistency, using all his strength to retreat when pushed toward the victim of the proposed robbery. Finally he threw himself back in the chair in a determined manner, declaring, "You are trying to play a hoax on me," and would have waked up the next minute if the suggestion had been persisted in. He was given up as a hopeless case.

If there is anything that should move a woman's capidity at this season of the year, it is a hat. A creation of wonderful beauty in flowers, ribbons and feathers was shown the young woman who was next put to sleep. When she had gone into ecstasies over that beautiful bit of millinery on the head of the only woman she could see in the room, she was told that love of a bonnet belonged to herself. Then she was urged to go and get it, since it was really her own. She made no move, however, to do as bid, and when commanded imperatively she woke up laughing at the joke and was also dismissed as hopelessly honest. The girl had been hypnotized only for six months, but the dreaded

rigidity between two chairs, reading a book aloud the while. Then his pulse was increased from 80 to 120 beats in less than a minute by the suggestion that he was running up the lighthouse stairs. He made a speech, exhibiting the style of bicycle which he sells in business life, and finally nearly broke down the chandeliers trying to drive away a swarm of bees that were stinging him.

"Harry," said Dr. Parkyn, "do you remember that fellow that cut your face so badly in Minneapolis? Well, I saw him yesterday." Harry remembered, as his remarks showed.

"That man is right in this room," continued the doctor in an impressive whisper. "There he is. See him sitting there asleep? This is our chance to do him up. Take this knife"—thrusting a paper dagger into his hand—"and go around on this side and stick it into his back. I'll go this way and help you out. Hit him hard and finish the matter once for all."

On Harry's face was the liveliest hatred imaginable. He crept up to the sleeping form and drove the dagger with right good will into the nearest shoulder, using his fists afterward until dragged off and commanded to sleep by Dr. Parkyn. At that point in the tests there was scarcely a person in the crowd of spectators who did not believe that crime was possible under hypnotism.

The performance was repeated, but this time with a real knife, which would have made a blow serious. The doctor again worked his accomplice up to a pitch of fury, showed him his still sleeping enemy and told him to hit again, this time making sure of the business. The subject refused to believe he had not killed the man by the previous blow until the victim looked up. Then he was ready to complete the work of murder. This time he was handed the real knife. He started as before to hard the still living and hated enemy, with the knife in his hand, and Dr. Parkyn's grasp firmly fixed on the back of his coat to prevent possible serious results. But the subject, as enraged as he appeared to be, knew the feel of a real knife from that of one of paper. Followed on tiptoe by the excited spectators, he crept up on the sleeping man, until, with a howl of hatred, he sprang at his throat. But his last act as he reached for his supposed victim was to throw the knife behind him to the floor. Then he throttled and punched with his empty hands in well simulated reality until dragged away by the doctor. His case was considered conclusive.

If crime is possible as the result of hypnotic suggestion, the body of experimenters present at the tests do not believe it. They think, in fact, that the trials made were conclusive on the subject to any fair-minded person.

Even the Children Bet.

Montevideo is said to be the greatest gambling place in the world. Children there bet as soon as they can talk and long before they can read.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Kohl, 110 North East street, a daughter.

Mathias Geissen is announced as a Democratic candidate for township trustee.

Mrs. C. A. Schmettau, of Toledo, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Everhard.

Joseph F. Miller is announced as a candidate for city marshal, on the Republican ticket.

J. W. McCombs and family, of New Philadelphia, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Piper.

The condition of Peter Sailer is such as to alarm the family. He rested very poorly last night.

A patent, No. 577,863, has been granted to William R. Harrison, of Massillon, upon a feed cutter.

The name of Gregory Davis is announced as a Republican candidate for assessor in the third ward.

Miss Bessie Barney has returned to Cleveland, after a visit of some length with her aunt, Mrs. Gribble.

One hundred pounds of turkey will be served by Caterer J. D. Miller at the Masonic banquet, Monday night.

Wm. H. Shetler, of Canal Fulton, has sold all his right, title and interest in South Massillon mine to a Massillon man.

John McCane is announced today as a candidate for township trustee, subject to ratification at the Democratic primary election.

At the Howells, Pocock and Krause mines, located on the W. & L. E. railway, forty-two cars were loaded with coal on Friday.

Massillon Circle No. 31, of the Protected Home Circle, is making preparations for a free inaugural social at their hall on the 4th of March.

Frank L. Hemperly has announced himself as a candidate for the office of township treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

Candidates cards are beginning to appear. Persons intending to run for office under either party ticket would do well to have the fact made known at once.

Citizens of Youngstown, Salem, Fairhope, Pierce and Bolivar have sent petitions to Congressman Taylor asking for the passage of House bill No. 10,090, relating to ticket brokerage.

The next of the Massillon Club parties will take place on Friday evening, February 28th. The German will be danced after 10 o'clock, and members desiring to participate are requested to make known the fact in advance to Mr. Prescott Burton.

Z. T. Baltzly has received a letter from the Monitor Coal Company, of West Bay City, Mich., thanking him for his assistance in securing twenty Massillon miners to come to that place, and stating that the men are well satisfied with everything and are working steadily.

Washington's birthday will be observed by the several railways entering the city, therefore, on Monday the freight offices of the Fort Wayne, C. & W. and W. & L. E. roads will be closed. The Massillon mines will be idle, also C. & W. and Ft. Wayne yard crews.

Mrs. Eliza Smith, the widow of the late Cyrus Smith, died Wednesday afternoon, at her State street home, of dropsy. The funeral services will be held at her late residence at 1:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Mrs. Smith was 64 years of age and had resided in Massillon for thirty years.

Mrs. Frank Ertle has returned home from Chicago, where she attended the wedding of Joseph Ertle, her husband's brother, to Miss Alice Prendergast. The young couple are now spending their honeymoon in New Orleans. Constable Ertle was also present at his brother's marriage, but the duties of his office obliged him to return sooner than he cared to.

The dance given at Pile's hall last night by the local branch of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was a decided success, both socially and financially. The music was furnished by Boos's Society orchestra, and was a feature of the evening. There were a number of persons present from Ironville, Norwalk, and other places along the line of the W. & L. E. railway. Lewis M. Holcomb officiated as prompter.

There are more tramps in town these days than there is any good use for. A large number of them seem to be thoroughbreds, and their most laborious occupation is the delectable one of gathering cigar stubs from the gutters. Two of these cosmopolitans have become quite well known about town, for they have made the rounds regularly for well upon two weeks. The well preserved stubs, they say, make good smoking as they are, while the broken and crumbled ones may be smoked in a pipe or chewed.

Mrs. John Shoulder and many lady friends sewed carpet rags at the former's home, north of the city, Thursday afternoon. Just before supper the prizes for the persons who had accomplished the greatest and the least amount of work were found to belong to Mrs. Edward Kohl and Mrs. A. Rohr, respectively. In the evening the husbands and friends of the ladies came in, and another supper was served and progressive euchre was played. Six tables were in use, and at the end of the seventeenth game Mrs. Thomas Volkmar and Monro Acker were in advance of the others and were given the two first prizes. William Kohl, sr., and Mrs. John Sailer won the other prizes.

Thomas M. Stacy, of Alliance, for years a special officer employed by the Pennsylvania Company, will go to the penitentiary for three years. The supreme court has affirmed the decision of the lower court, in which Stacy was found guilty of manslaughter. While endeavoring to arrest a number of men who were riding on a freight train, one of them, James Riley, escaped and ran across a field. Stacy shot, and the man fell dead. Stacy was arrested and found guilty. The supreme court now affirms this decision. The mandate from the supreme court has not arrived yet. When it does, Sheriff Doll will take Stacy into custody and consign him to the penitentiary to serve his time.

There are some men in Massillon who believe that this talk about the world being round is all nonsense. They do not venture an opinion as to its exact shape, but they do say that the so-called proofs that we are living on an oblate spheroid or anything like it are fragile and questionable. One of them wants to know the circumference of the world, if, when a little more than fifteen miles at sea, an outgoing vessel is swallowed from view by the curvature of the globe, and, as the masts of a ship become visible when fifteen miles away, they argue that to make a perfect spheroid not nearly as much material is required as this world can supply.

Mrs. S. M. Knapp, Mrs. James N. Merwin and Mrs. F. J. Stout entertained a large company of ladies at their East Oak street residence Thursday afternoon, with drive whist. Ten tables were occupied and twenty-four hands were played. Mrs. Frank Humberger, Mrs. E. C. Merwin and Mrs. J. F. Pocock took for the first prize, Mrs. Charles Russell and Miss Harriet Russell for the second—Mrs. Pocock and Miss Russell being the winners. The prizes were beautiful hand painted serving plates. Mrs. T. F. Reed received the consolation prize, a dainty blue and white china powder box. Among those present were Mrs. Shepherd, a guest of Mrs. Stout, from Adrian, Mich.; Mrs. Heisey, of Cleveland; Miss Millie McLain, of Pittsburg; Mrs. E. J. Heffleman and Mrs. Percy L. McLain, of Canton.

The marriage of Sir Edward Lechmere, baronet and deputy lieutenant of Worcesterhire, and Miss Katharine Wright will take place in March in London. Miss Wright is a sister of Mr. Trafford Wright, of Pittsburg. Mrs. Wright is well known here as Miss Alice Gallagher. Miss Wright is 22 years of age, and was the reigning belle of London last season. The marriage is the outcome of a romantic love affair. In the fall of 1895, while Miss Wright was visiting one of Sir Edmund's castles in Warwickshire, the castle took fire, and she was hemmed in by flames in one wing. Sir Edmund saw her danger, wrapped himself in a sheet soaked with water, dashed in, picked up the insensible beauty, wrapped her in the cloth, and ran through the flames to safety. Sir Edmund's hair and eyelashes were burned so that he was quite bald and his sight was threatened. Since the rescue, he has been a constant attendant of Miss Wright, and the match is the talk of London. The marriage will take place in St. George's church, Hanover square, March 15.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The stock market today was very dull. It opened irregular, and after the opening scarcely moved, and some of the moderately active stocks had no sales recorded all day. The London cable this morning was one-eighth lower, but most of the stocks here opened a little higher. J. C., however, was an exception; it opened one point lower than it closed last night, but after the weak opening it rallied and at the close was only one-fourth lower than at the close yesterday.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Liverpool cables were 3/4 to 1 cent higher this morning, and caused our market to open higher and advance to 77 1/2. There were reports of rain from all wheat districts, and cold wave predicted for tonight. The Argentine shipments were 152,000 bushels. Exports were fair, 225,000 bushels, while the Northwestern cars were 301, against 586 last week, last year a holiday. The puts and calls for next week are 73 and 80 1/2. The last half hour wheat became weak, and Logan, who was a big buyer yesterday, began to hammer the market, and it became weak and closed at 76 1/2. There will be no New York or Chicago market on Monday, Washington's birthday.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat	76 3/4	77 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4
May	76 3/4	77 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4
July	76 3/4	77 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4
Oct.	76 3/4	77 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4
Dec.	76 3/4	77 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4
Jan.	76 3/4	77 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4
Feb.	76 3/4	77 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4
Mar.	76 3/4	77 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4
Apr.	76 3/4	77 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4
May	76 3/4	77 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4
June	76 3/4	77 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4
July	76 3/4	77 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4
Aug.	76 3/4	77 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4
Sept.	76 3/4	77 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4
Oct.	76 3/4	77 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4
Nov.	76 3/4	77 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4
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Aug.	76 3/4	77 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4
Sept.	76 3/4	77 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4
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